

Appl No. 10/694,326
Response dated July 10, 2006
Reply to Office Action of Jan. 9, 2006

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims to read as follows:

1. (Original) A system of generating high frequency electric power by exciting free electrons harnessing them and pushing them in a circuit by the use of magnetic flux and a collector coil comprising the steps of:

a) devising an electrical conductor coil, which is wound concurrent with and parallel to two exciter coils and attached to a support means;

b) attaching said support means to a second support means containing rows of strong uniformly face charged magnets;

c) fixing said two (2) support means together such that the superior portion of the coils are in close proximity to a row of north pole producing magnetic bodies and the inferior portion of the coils are in close proximity to south pole producing magnetic bodies;

d) the exciter coils emitting a high frequency electron flux in alternating opposite directions which is pushed by induced magnetic flux, and;

e) the excited electrons pushing free electrons into the static magnetic lines of flux, which pushes the free electrons through the collector coil to generate potential and current flow, which is power.

2. (Original) The system of Claim 1, wherein the electrical conductor coil and co-wound exciter coil are comprised of a suitable magnet wire such as copper of variable size as dictated by the power need.

3. (Original) The system of Claim 1, wherein the support means is constructed of insulator material (strong dielectric) such as polyphonal in which the coils of the invention are embedded by router channeling the board.

4. (Original) The system of Claim 1, wherein the second support means contains powerful elongated magnetic bodies which are embedded in the support means in parallel rows in proper proximity to the co-wound conductor and exciter coils.

5. (Original) The system of Claim 1, wherein the magnetic bodies of the invention are constructed into elongated magnetic bodies of any quality magnetic material such as iron-

Appl No. 10/694,326
Response dated July 10, 2006
Reply to Office Action of Jan. 9, 2006

boron or neodymium.

6. (Original) The system of Claim 1, wherein the magnetic bodies of the invention may be arranged in any configuration in which a progressive flow of electrons in the coils is propagated.

7. (Original) The system of Claim 1, in which the co-wound exciter coils are arranged such that the current flow may be fed in opposite directions to each other when the circuits are closed.

8. (Original) The system of Claim 1, wherein the alternating directional feed into the exciter coils may be accomplished by any apparatus which will quickly break and make up the circuit, such as slip rings, or dipole vacuum switches which maintain one exciter circuit off while the other is on.

9. (Original) The system of Claim 1, in which the power source may be AC or DC either from a generator or a battery.

10. (Original) The system of Claim 1, in which the high frequency source may be a radio transmitter which drives an amplifier or modified Tesla Coil or other frequency generator.

11. (Original) The system of Claim 1, in which the collector coil which collects high frequency, high voltage and high amperage current feeds any apparatus for the provision of high frequency and high density electrons.

12. (Original) The system of Claim 1, in which a source of high frequency, high voltage and very low amperage current is fed into two alternating direction exciter coils which serves to oscillate and push surrounding electrons thereby generating a high frequency induced magnetic flux.

13. (Original) The system of Claim 1, wherein the oscillating electrons from the exciter coils oscillate and the induced magnetic flux push free electron into the static magnetic flux line of the device which are in close proximity to the collector coils and push the electrons down the collector in a direction compatible with the left hand rule and build an significant electromotive force.

Appl No. 10/694,326
Response dated July 10, 2006
Reply to Office Action of Jan. 9, 2006

14. (Original) The system of Claim 1, wherein the exciter coils are fed high frequency, high voltage current in alternating opposite directions which produces energy of excitation during the activating and collapsing phase.

15. (Original) The system of Claim 1, wherein the exciter circuits require very low energy input in relation to output of the energy cell when operated at the point of resonance.

16. (Original) The system of Claim 1, wherein the exciter circuits are phased by low energy requiring switching methods which may be cycled to be compatible with the entire system.

17. (Original) The system of Claim 1, wherein the entire system must be tuned to attain the proper resonance, therefore, the turning process comprises the steps of:

- a. tuning the proper frequency of the frequency generator;
- b. tuning the proper voltage and amperage of the amplifier; and
- c. tuning the proper frequency of cycling the alternating directional feed of the exciter coils.

18. (Original) The system of Claim 1, wherein the generated current may be fed into a second stage power cell to alter the resistance in the internal conductor circuits.

19. (Withdrawn) An apparatus for generating high electric power by exciting free electrons harnessing them and pushing them in a circuit by the use of magnetic flux and a collector coil, the apparatus comprising:

- a) an electrical conductor coil, wound concurrent with and parallel to a multiple exciter coils and attached to a support means;
- b) a second support means containing rows of uniformly faced charged magnets;
- c) said two support means together so that the superior portion of the coils are in close proximity to a row of north pole producing magnetic bodies and the inferior portion of the coils are in close proximity to south pole producing magnetic bodies;
- d) a high frequency electron flux in alternating opposite directions pushed by induced magnetic flux, which is emitted by said exciter coils; and
- e) means for pushing free electrons into the static magnetic lines of flux, which

Appl No. 10/694,326
Response dated July 10, 2006
Reply to Office Action of Jan. 9, 2006

pushes the free electrons through the collector coil to generate potential and current flow, defining power.

20. (Withdrawn) A system of utilizing a high voltage, high frequency exciter current as a carrier wave which decreases resistance for high current flow DC through shielded conductor wires to generate a high magnitude magneto motive force which when cycled will serve as a high efficiency electron pump for the magnification of power, comprising the following steps:

- a) winding an armature of laminated steel with shielded copper, aluminum or other suitable conductor;
- b) feeding a high frequency high voltage, high amperage carrier wave onto the shielded conductor coils;
- c) activating the shielded conductor coils by moderate voltage, high amperage DC current which travels over the carrier wave on the shielded conductor coils;
- d) the high amperage DC current flows through the coils with low resistance such as a super conductor thereby generating a strong magneto motive force in the iron; and
- e) as the system is cycled, the activating and collapsing of the magneto motive force in the laminated iron pump free electrons in high magnitude onto the shielded conductor wires and is discharged to a load.

21. (Withdrawn) The system in claim 20, wherein a second board facing and in contact with an armature board comprises a laminated steel stator board wound with the proper formula of conductor material to generate additional electric power, which is activated and driven by the magneto motive force of the armature board.